are reduced fco five. The lower Incisors are only two. The sagittal crest is less marked ; the fifth digit is reduced to a tiny nodule representing the metacarpus. It had a small nasal horn. There are numerous other details of likeness to modem Rhinoceroses in this creature, which has only community of descent with them from the older hornless forms, such as *Aceratherium* and *Caenopus.* In the genus *Peraceras* the upper incisors are as completely gone as in the living African Rhinoceroses.

The most ancient rhinoeerotine types [1] are the Hyracodonts and the Amynodonts. They both, date from the Eocene, and became extinct in the succeeding Oligocene. *Jffyracodon*[2] (Pig. 134) was *•' an agile, light-chested, and rather long-necked " type, resembling a Horse in build. There were no horns present, but the hoofs were more like those of the Horses than of the existing Rhinoceroses. These animals were apparently plain dwellers and defenceless, which is held to account for their compact hoofs and outward similarity to a Hoise. The genus is Oligocene. The dental formula is

If CIPmf Mf.

It is surmised by Professor Scott that the number of dorso-Inmbar vertebrae was twenty-three or twenty-four. The radius and ulna are complete and separate bones, but the latter is somewhat reduced. There are four metacarpal bones, of which, however, the fifth is much reduced. The animal is only three-fingered. The tibia and the fibula are distinct, and show no tendencies towards fusion ; but the fibula is much reduced. There are only three metatarsals and three toes. Had this line, which is to be regarded as a side branch of the Rhinoceros stem, not died put, it would probably have resulted, thinks Professor Scott, in monodactyle — very Horse-like types. It is later than the next genus to be described, *Hyrachyus,* of which it is possibly a descendant. An intermediate type, *Triplopus,* appears to bind together *Hyracodon* and *Hy-*

In *HyrmchA/'&s agrarius* the skull is long and narrow, the facial region being markedly longer than in existing

Rhinoceroses.

The masfeoid portion of the periotic bone is v/idely exposed upon **tfce** outer face of the skull, which is, as has been said, not the with the existing genus *Rhinoceros.* The dentition is the Entherian dentition of forty-four teeth. The upper